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Sihanouk Calls DPRK's Multiform Aid Highly Effective to National Liberation Struggle of Kampuchean People

President Kim Il Sung on Nov. 16 warmly welcomed Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea on his arrival in Pyongyang. KCNA Radiophoto

The Government of the DPRK led by President Kim Il Sung is effectively contributing to the important successes won in the battlefields and in the international arena by the people, the armed forces and the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, visiting Kampuchean President Sihanouk revealed on Nov. 16.

This implies that the DPRK is backing the right horse and that victory is ahead for the fighting people of Democratic Kampuchea.

President Sihanouk also stressed that the DPRK Government was extending "multiform aid" and support to the national-liberation struggle of Democratic Kampuchea.

Samdech Sihanouk was addressing a banquet arranged on the evening of Nov. 16 in his honor by the host President Kim Il Sung at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.

President of Democratic Kampuchea, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, a long-standing intimate friend of President Kim Il Sung, arrived in Pyongyang on Nov. 16.

The itinerary of Samdech Sihanouk was not made public.

The banquet was partly in celebration of the 60th birthday of the Kampuchean leader which fell on Oct. 31.

Praising the role of the visiting Kampuchean leader in the liberation struggle of his people, President Kim Il Sung called him "an outstanding political activist of Kampuchea" who has "dedicated your all to the cause of the country's independence and the nation's prosperity from your youth."

Referring to the formation of a coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, comprising various forces fighting for the liberation of the country, President Kim Il Sung credited the visiting Kampuchean guest with "a tremendous contribution to the establishment of a coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea" and expressed unstinted praises of Samdech Sihanouk's assumption of its presidency.

Recalling the invariable support of the Korean people for the struggle of the Kampuchean people for national liberation, President Kim Il Sung stressed "exceptional intimacy between us" and declared that complete liberation of Kampuchea is inevitable because of the worldwide trend of independence.

In recognition of "the dynamic and brilliant" leadership as shown by President Kim Il Sung and his successor-elect Mr. Kim Jong Il whom the visiting guest called "right hand" of the DPRK leader, President Sihanouk expressed amazement at the "ultra-rapid speed of Chollima surpassing imagination."

On the significance of the Juche idea for the international scene, Samdech Sihanouk stated:

"On the international scale, your immortal Juche idea, the impressive, incessant, ultra-rapid and harmonious general development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in all domains of socialist construction, your multiform and disinterested aid fraternally accorded to the peoples and countries of the Third World that want to shake off the under-developed state, your dynamic, sagacious, wise and efficient action for strengthening the non-aligned movement and con-

(Continued on page 8, Col. 1)

Molotov Cocktail Thrown into Kwangju American Cultural Center

Christian theology students set fire to the American Cultural Center in Pusan on March 18 last in retribution to the American crime against the Korean people as dramatized in the American support for the Kwangju massacre in May, 1980.

The American Cultural Center in Kwangju, the capital of South Cholla Province, was set to fire at 11:15 PM, Nov. 20, it was reported from Seoul.

It was reported the blaze was extinguished in 15 minutes and the fire attributed to the Molotov cocktail thrown by an unidentified person.

The arson came amid reports of escalating anti-American campaigns relentlessly being carried out by south Korean students.

The wave of student campaigns are involving all faculties of virtually all the universities, public and private, in Seoul and in other cities.

The fire at the American cultural center in Kwangju is not new.

The first arson was in December, 1980, seven months after the tragic Kwangju massacre of over 2,000 people by martial law troops of Gen. Chon Du Hwan backed up by the American forces.

(Continued on page 8, Col. 2)

Over 170 Violations of DPRK Airspace by SR-71s

In the 11 months of this year, the United States carried over 170 flights over the DPRK of its high-flying spy planes SR-71s, it was reported on Nov. 18 by the Korean Central News Agency.

According to the KCNA report, an American spy plane SR-71 penetrated the DPRK territorial airspace within the military boundary east of Kosong, a port on the East Coast at 10 hours 50 minutes, that day, and then flew up to the air above the coastal waters of Rajin, a major port of North Hamgyong Province till 10 hours 58 minutes.

The KCNA described the spy plane as on a highly provocative reconnaissance mission against the DPRK.

SR-71 overflights of the DPRK's eastern and western airspace numbered at least 38 since Sept. 8.

This time, the KCNA referred to the possible consequences of the repeated spy missions in a very tough language.

The report said:

"This self-exposes that the very one increasing tension in Korea is none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

"They should act with discretion, pondering over the consequences to be entailed by their adventurous air espionage against our people and stop at once all their hostile acts against the northern half of the Republic."

The continuing provocative violations of the DPRK airspace by SR-71s are apparently part of the unusual arms buildup in south Korea, which is now deeply integrated into the trilateral military cooperation system of Washington, Tokyo and Seoul.

Kampuchean Cause of Complete Liberation, Independence Will Certainly Be Won

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung made a speech at a grand banquet he arranged at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of Nov. 16 in honour of His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, on a visit to the DPRK and in celebration of his 60th birthday.

Follows the full text of the speech:

Your Royal Highness respected Samdech Norodom Sihanouk,

Guests from Kampuchea,

Comrades and friends,

I am very happy to get together here again today with you, respected Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, our close friend and brother. You have revisited our country after your tour of a number of Asian, European and African countries and your active work even at the 37th Session of the U.N. General Assembly.

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, I would like to warmly welcome you, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, and your party and highly estimate the great successes in your recent external activities.

Respected Samdech, October 31 last was your 60th birthday.

We had hoped to celebrate this meaningful day together with you in Pyongyang. But we have received you just today.

On this happy occasion of meeting you again, allow me to offer my hearty congratulations on your 60th birthday. As an ardent patriot of Kampuchea and prominent peace champion, you, respected Samdech, have covered the arduous yet worthwhile road of struggle throughout 60 years.

An outstanding political activist of Kampuchea, you have dedicated your all to the cause of the country's independence and the nation's prosperity from your youth.

You have valiantly fought to defend national sovereignty and territorial integrity, adhering to a firm anti-imperialist, independent stand and repulsing all imperialist aggressions, interventions and pressures against Kampuchea, and rendered support to the liberation struggles of the oppressed nations for freedom and independence.

As one of the founders of the non-aligned movement, you have contributed greatly to strengthening and developing this movement and defending world peace and security.

You have made a tremendous contribution to the establishment of a Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and, now have assumed the important post of the President of Democratic Kampuchea, and are actively striving to reconstruct an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea.

You Samdech have unyieldingly conducted energetic, patriotic activities to defend national dignity and honor, enduring manifold hardships and trials, and you enjoy widespread support and sympathy from the Kampuchean people and the world's peace-loving people.

You, respected Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, are well known to our people as pathfinder of Korea-Kampuchea friendship.

We always remember, and are grateful to you Samdech for many activities you have carried out and are carrying out invariably anywhere, in support of our people's struggle for socialist construction and national reunification.

We have supported and closely cooperated with each other as brothers, comrades-in-arms who established deep friendship on the road of anti-imperialism and independence.

This exceptional intimacy between us is invaluable, and it will blossom more beautifully as the days go by.

Your Royal Highness respected Samdech,

Ours is the age of chajusong (independence), a new age of history in which all countries and all nations are dynamically struggling to achieve national independence and realize complete chajusong, free from all manner of foreign domination and subjugation.

We are convinced that the Kampuchean people's cause of complete liberation of the nation and independent development of the country will certainly be won in keeping with the irresistible trend of the times, and we express firm solidarity for your just struggle.

Wishing you Samdech new success in your sacred cause for the future of the country and the nation and world peace, I propose this toast:

To the indestructible friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Kampuchean peoples,

To the good health and long life of Your Royal Highness respected Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, and madame,

To the health of guests from Kampuchea, and

To the health of comrades and friends present here.

Your Multiform Aid and Support Key Contribution To Successive Victories Won by Kampucheans

Speech of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of Nov. 16 in honour of His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Follows a summary of the speech of His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk:

Most respected Your Excellency Mr. Marshal, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Permit me to say to you that I am deeply touched and honoured to find myself again at the side of Your Excellency respected and beloved great leader of the Korean people after months of separation and that I feel highest honor and happiness by the constant benevolent solicitude shown to me by Your Excellency who, today, upon my arrival in your so beautiful and impressive capital, have had the great kindness to reserve for me a grand and very warm welcome, and to offer me this sumptuous banquet and to just make the noblest speech of great political significance in so warm and generous term which will always be engraved on my heart and, without doubt, on the hearts of all the patriots and people of Kampuchea.

In the name of the people, the Coalition Government and Patriotic Forces of National Liberation of Democratic Kampuchea which have particular honour and privilege of benefiting by your constant, firm and powerful support and your multiform aid and in the name of myself and my wife, I extend Your Excellency most illustrious great leader of the Korean nation our most profound and eternal gratitude.

Most respected Your Excellency Mr. Marshal, President of the Republic,

In their successive struggles for the liberation of their country, Kampuchea, twice subjected to aggression, invaded and occupied in a period of a decade by different foreign powers, the people and legal government of independent, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea have always benefited and continue to benefit by the unequivocal support, the militant solidarity and multiform aid of the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the most impressive leadership of its head of state and great leader, respected and beloved His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The important successes on the battlefields and in the international arena, in the U.N.O. in particular, won by the people, the armed forces, the leaders and Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea are inseparable from the support, solidarity and multiform aid of the peoples, Governments and heads of state of the countries which love justice, freedom, peace and progress, among whom the DPRK finds itself in the first place.

In the capacity of President of Democratic Kampuchea, I feel greatly honored to pay highest homage to His Excellency great leader of the Korean people and thanks from the bottom of my heart to the valiant fraternal Korean people, the glorious Workers' Party of Korea and the eminent Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

To deserve your inestimable support, solidarity and multiform aid, the people, armed forces, leaders and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea will constantly bend their most intense efforts and make all sacrifices, fighting without retreat, till Kampuchea becomes a united, independent, free state with its territorial integrity.

Most respected Your Excellency Mr. Marshal, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

From the bottom of my heart, I express to Your Excellency my most profound gratitude for all the incomparable goodness Your Excellency have shown me on the occasion of my 60th birthday anniversary and for your generous appreciation of the accomplishments which I have made in the course of my visit to diverse friendly countries and my mission at the General Assembly of the U.N.O., regarding it as my sacred duty to work with faith and enthusiasm for Your Excellency the great leader of the entire Korean nation and for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Your Excellency respected and beloved great leader have accorded me for already a whole decade the supreme honour of considering me to be your most intimate friend and your comrade-in-arms and your brother.

Therefore, I feel infinitely proud and happy to verify that the international community, the peoples and the states which love justice, peace, freedom and progress, and the U.N.O., fully appreciate and warmly support the so noble and lofty patriotic efforts of Your Excellency and your most clairvoyant, most just and most realistic programme set forth by you for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

I feel infinitely proud and happy to confirm that Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung enjoy on the international and world scale the highest prestige and greatest popularity and that your historic exploits and your immortal and grandiose work of socialist construction of Juche enjoy highest admiration and praise of all the peoples and leaders who cherish objectivity and impartiality.

Under the dynamic and brilliant personal direction of Your Excellency great leader, and your right hand, His Excellency dear leader Kim Jong Il, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has become, with the lapse of the shortest historic time, a veritable and unique earthly paradise for the people and developed at the new ultra-rapid speed of Chollima surpassing imagination.

Your Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great leader, praised spontaneously with such fervor and enthusiasm by the Korean people and the peoples of the world, perfectly merit the appellation of the sun of the Korean nation and humanity, because you are carrying out the noblest work not only on the scale of the Korean nation, but also on the international and universal scale.

On the international scale, your immortal Juche idea, the impressive, incessant, ultra-rapid and harmonious general development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in all domains of socialist construction, your multiform and disinterested aid fraternally accorded to the peoples and countries of the Third World that want to shake off the underdeveloped state, your dynamic, sagacious, wise and efficient action for strengthening the non-aligned movement and concrete support to its good principles, in particular, those of independence, self-determination, non-interference in others' internal affairs, "self-reliance" (rely on oneself) are so marvellous, incomparable and historical contributions to the progress welfare and prosperity of humanity and to world peace, to justice for all and equality between the rich and the poor, between the small and big peoples and states.

This is why the people throughout the world pay homage to Your Excellency the great leader, shouting with fervor: "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of humanity!"

Most respected Your Excellency Mr. Marshal, President of the Republic,

Democratic Kampuchea, its people, its leaders and its Coalition Government are and will remain the trustworthy friends and indefectible comrades-in-arms and supporters of the DPRK and the Korean people who enjoy the most illustrious guidance of their respected and beloved, great leader, His Excellency President Kim Il Sung.

We, from Democratic Kampuchea, will always stand firm on your side in your just struggle for independent reunification of your great country, and this without any foreign or international interference, and with the total and unconditional withdrawal of the foreign troops from south Korea.

It is in this sentiment that I request your permission to raise, with all the compatriots present here, our glasses and drink to good health, longevity and eternal glory of His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

To the good health and longevity of His Excellency the dear leader Kim Jong Il,

To the grandeur of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

To the prosperity of the Korean people, and

To indestructible Kampuchea-Korea friendship.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Visits DPRK: Renewed Commitment to Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea

"Throughout the various meetings our discussions were characterised by candor and cordiality.

"I noted that we are both fully committed to economic development at home in an effort to better the lot of our respective peoples.

"Externally, we are both committed to upholding the principles of the non-aligned movement and to the idea that regional and international tension can only be reduced by scrupulous respect for the principles of peaceful co-existence and the non-use of force in the settlement of disputes."

These remarks were made by Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Haji Muhammad Ghazali Bin Shafie on Nov. 15 at a party hosted by him at the People's Palace of Culture, Pyongyang, upon the conclusion of his Korean visit.

Malaysian Foreign Minister and his party visited the DPRK for Nov. 12 to Nov. 16 upon the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

President Kim Il Sung received the Malaysian Foreign Minister and his entourage on Nov. 15. On the meeting with President Kim Il Sung, the Malaysian Foreign Minister said in his Nov. 15 speech at the party:,

"Your great leader gave a rare and most valued opportunity to hear at first hand an exposition of your policies and objectives, both domestically and internationally,, and to exchange views on matters of common concern.

". . . . . Your great leader expressed full support for ASEAN's concept of a peaceful zone from which would be excluded big power rivalries in Southeast Asia."

During his stay in Pyongyang the Malaysian delegation met Premier Li Jong Ok and visited Mangyongdae, the Korean Central History Museum and historical sites, etc. They also inspected the Taean General Heavy Machine Works and other places.

On the evening of Nov. 12 the DPRK Government arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture in honor of Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Haji Muhammad Ghazali Bin Shafie.

At the time Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam of the DPRK appreciated a series of steps taken by the Malaysian Government to liquidate poverty and economic imbalance and strengthen the independence of the national economy in Malaysia.

He highly estimated the fact that the Malaysian Government is pursuing an independent foreign policy under the slogan of neutrality and non-alignment, particularly the fact that it, as a member nation of "ASEAN", is actively striving for the realisation of "neutrality, peace and stability in Southeast Asia."

He expressed the firm commitment of the Government and the people of the DPRK to the just cause of the Malaysian Government and people advancing together in the same ranks of the non-aligned movement.

He also said that the DPRK Government and the Korean people will make every effort to expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

On the other hand, the Malaysian Foreign Minister made a speech in a banquet and referred to the relationship between Korea and Malaysia, saying "It is nearly 10 years since Korea and Malaysia established diplomatic relations and in that time the relations between the two countries have grown steadily through exchanges of visits, consultations and cooperation in many years. He continued:

"We are deepening our relations through exchanges of views on matters of common interest in the bilateral regional and international fields."

He touched upon the situation surrounding Southeast Asia and Northeast Asia, saying that regrettably both Southeast Asia and Northeast Asia are strategically sensitive areas which have seen major conflagrations in recent decades.

He said that in Northeast Asia Malaysia sees a situation of increasing tension with enhanced foreign competition in the area, and made clear Malaysia's stance on Korea's reunification .

He said:

"We in Malaysia have always felt a deep sympathy for the Korean people for the great suffering they have had to bear in consequence of the country's division.

"We look forward to the day when Korea will through peaceful means and in compliance with the wishes of her people, free from coercion and foreign interference, once again flourish as one great nation, contributing to the regional stability and world peace."

Referring to features in common the DPRK and Malaysia share, the Malaysian Foreign Minister said that there are many areas in which both countries can usefully cooperate not only for the benefit of bilateral relations but also in contributing to regional and international peace.

The Malaysian Foreign Minister expressed the hope to explore together possibilities, and in doing so to deepen the relationship as well as together making a contribution to the ever growing friendship between the Governments and peoples of the DPRK and Malaysia.

The DPRK and Malaysia established diplomatic relations on June 30, 1973. In October 1975 and June 1979 trade agreements were concluded by both governments. Since establishing diplomatic relations both countries have exchanged various levels of delegations, which have served to deepen the mutual understanding and cooperation.

Early February this year, DPRK Premier Li Jong Ok paid an official good will visit to Malaysia, which was one of the three ASEAN nations he visited at the time.

While staying in Malaysia, the DPRK Premier met Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mahathir Bin Mohamad and conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of President Kim Il Sung to the Malaysian leader.

The Malaysian Prime Minister touched upon the relationship between the DPRK and Malaysia on Feb.11 at a banquet in honor of the DPRK delegation and said, "One thing definite is to develop two-way trade between our two countries. We think that it will be mutually beneficial to strive to increase the trade volume."

Japanese Authorities Policy Toward Koreans Living in Japan (3)

"Anti-Subversive Activities Law"

(Continued from the previous issue)

During the 10 years from the mid-1950s to the conclusion of the "south Korea-Japan treaty", the Japanese Government's policy toward Koreans residing in this country became more sophisticated.

On May 25, 1955, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) was organized, which represented a turning point in the movement and life of resident Koreans here.

Chongryun is an overseas body of the DPRK, and aims to defend the democratic national rights of the Korean compatriots and realize the reunification of the homeland of Koreans here. Chongryun was inaugurated as a new organization, fundamentally different from the former organizations of resident Koreans.

From the beginning of its formation, the Japanese Government suppressed Chongryun. The Japanese Government arbitrarily designated Chongryun as an organization subject to control under the "Anti-Subversive Activities Law," without any justifiable reason or ground. The Japanese Government unhesitatingly shadowed responsible persons of Chongryun and committed acts of espionage against Chongryun organizations.

On Feb. 22, 1958, Fujii, the then Director of the Public Security Investigation Agency in the Diet described Chongryun as an organization subject to control under the "Anti-Subversive Activities Law." This description by him was affirmed by Kanawa, the then Justice Minister (report No. 11 on the 28th Standing Budget Committee Meeting of the House of Representatives).

Afterwards, this view of Chongryun held by the Japanese Government was repeated in government replies. Under the "Anti-Subversive Activities Law," the Government is empowered to control activities of a specific organization arbitrarily designated by the administration on the excuse of its "proclivity for violence and subversive activities." The law controls not only subversive activities but also acts before they are actually committed as potentially subversive activities.

The Japanese Government applied the "Anti-Subversive Activities Law" to Chongryun. This was an unjustifiable and intolerable interference in the Chongryun organization.

Since its formation, Chongryun has never violated this law. It is clear from its programme and rules which state that Chongryun is a patriotic and peaceful organization. The Japanese Government should not control but guarantee the activities of Chongryun.

Introduction of System to Take Fingerprint of Foreigners

The "Alien Registration Law" was revised for the worse. Prior to the revision of the law, the Japanese Government formulated the "Ordinance on Fingerprints in the Alien Registration Law" in spite of growing opposition to it. From Apr. 27 of that year, the system to register fingerprints of foreign residents was established.

On May 7 the next year, a "Law on Partial Revision of Alien Registration Law" was enacted and enforced on Aug. 1.

The Japanese Government legislated for a system of designating a delivery period of alien registration certificates, the definition of the period in which foreigners are registered to get their fingerprints taken, the obligation of foreigners to present in person for application for alien registration certificates and to get them renewed once in every three years. Through these measures, the Japanese Government was able to keep control over the resident Koreans.

Obstruction of Repatriation Work

The Japanese Government placed obstacles to the movement of the Korean nationals to realize their repatriation to the homeland and didn't easily permit the repatriation work.

The Japanese Government unjustifiably asserted that the work had to be settled through a political solution by a "ROK-Japan conference" (the then foreign minister Fujiyama). By this, the Japanese Government tried to broach the issue to the conference. Under the pressure brought to bear on the Government by public opinion, the Cabinet at a conference decided in February 1959 to permit the repatriation work to be started. After that, however, the Japanese authorities deliberately postponed a Korea-Japan Red Cross societies' conference. Even after an agreement was reached between the societies, it tried to put off the work on the plea that the agreement should be recognized by the International Commission of the Red Cross Society. After an agreement was signed (Aug. 13, 1959), the Japanese Government also strived to delay the work on the excuse that "both sides should confirm the will of applicants to repatriation."

At the time, the south Korean representative office in Japan and some right wingers resorted to violence to obstruct the repatriation work, but the Japanese Government didn't take any effective measures to control them.

The movement to visit the homeland started in May 1963. However, the Japanese Government didn't show any sincerity to this movement. In December 1965 the Japanese Government just gave reentry permission to two resident Koreans.

Suppression of Chongryun organizations increased. At 4:30 a.m. on June 9, 1960, the hall of the Central Headquarters of Chongryun located at Shinanomachi, Tokyo was set fire to by an arson. This was clear evidence of suppression of Chongryun ("The Truth about the Chongryun Incendiary Affair": "Shukan Koron" Japanese weekly magazine, Jan. 30, 1961 issue)

In the beginning of 1962, officers of the Maritime Safety Agency attacked the office of the Tsushima Headquarters of Chongryun.

On the other hand, the Ibaragi Korean Junior and Senior High School was raided by an armed police squad (1962). This was followed by house-searching of Koreans by policemen in Amagasaki, Hyogo Prefecture (1963) and an arrest of a Korean female teacher in class in Ryugasaki by policemen. Attacks on Korean students by delinquent Japanese students frequently occurred, which coincided with the open suppressive acts of the Japanese authorities against resident Koreans.

After the conclusion of the "south Korea-Japan treaty" in June 1965, the Japanese Government began to take a hostile policy openly toward the DPRK. Suppression and assimilation, the basic policy toward resident Koreans, were strengthened.

Carrot- and -Stick Policy

In the 1960s the global policy of the U.S. became further sophisticated. A carrot-and-stick policy was used widely, in particular, in the Far East.

This is clear from the escalation of the Vietnam War, publication of the Nixon doctrine, a "new Korea clause" in the Japan-U.S. joint statement issued in 1969 and a strengthened U.S.-Japan-south Korea military alliance.

Under these circumstances, the "south Korea-Japan treaty" was concluded at the instigation of the U.S.

The "south Korea-Japan treaty" consists of "the Treaty on Basic Relations between the Republic of Korea and Japan" and four agreements.

The Japanese Government "confirmed" in its treaty that the south Korean puppet government is the "only lawful government" on the Korean Peninsula (Article 3).

This meant that the Japanese Government was hostile to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which was established by the general will of the Korean people, that the treaty paved the road for the Japanese reactionaries to reinvade south Korea and contributed to the U.S.'s "two-Korea" policy.

(To be continued)

Interviews with Overseas Dels. to Int'l Youth Conf. on Korea Reunion

Overseas representatives who participated in the Nov. 13-15 International Youth Conference to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea strongly called for unconditional and immediate withdrawal of GIs from south Korea and extended firm and consistent support to the Koreans' efforts to reintegrate their divided country through an establishment of a bi-system confederal state.

Defining south Korea and Gen. Chon Du Hwan as a colony of the U.S. and its marionette, they expressed their hearty solidarity with the south Korean youth and students in their anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

The foreign delegates made these remarks in respective press interviews given by staff reporters of The People's Korea.

Introduced here are excerpts from the remarks made by: Mr. Bill Doares, Chairman of the U.S. Out of Korea Committee; Mr. Mostafa Jamal Haider, Secretary General of the United People's Party of Bangladesh; Mr. Sturd Tvlet, Leader of the International Committee of the Socialist Youth League of Norway; Mr. Anil Gupta, Vice-Chairman of the East-West Friendship Association; and Mr. Prentzas Chrysostomos, Member of the Executive Secretariat of the Socialist Youth of Eden Cyprus. (Subtitles are ours . . . . . Ed.)

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Real Aim of GI Presence in S. Korea

Mr. Bill Doares, Chairman of the U.S. Out of Korea Committee

Q: How do you evaluate the significance of the International Youth Conference to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea?

A: Well, I am very honored to participate in this conference. I observe a very special duty as a representative of organizations of anti-imperialism in the U.S. to be here because it is the U.S. which is responsible for the tragic situation, the division of Korea. I also observe a very important duty to be here to show the solidarity with youth and students of south Korea and to join other peoples of the world trying to force the U.S. to get its armed forces out of Korea which is the main obstacle of Korean reunification.

Q: What is the outline of your organization, the U.S. Out of Korea Committee?

A: I am chairperson of the U.S. Out of Korea Committee which was formed by members of the Youth against War and Fascism which is anti-war and anti-imperialist organization in the U.S. The U.S. Out of Korea Committee is an organization which exists specificly to press for the purpose of supporting Korean people's struggle. The Youth against War and Fascism is a broad anti-imperialist organization.

There is, of course in the U.S., a very broad anti-war sentiment among the American people who are being very badly by the program of the Reagan administration of cutting back social services and spending more and more on the military. We want to link these moves with the issue of U.S. occupation in south Korea which is, we see, a part of the major aspect of program of the U.S. administration. Our committee was formed to bring the issue of Korea to the consciousness of the anti-war movement in the U.S. We had many demonstrations opposing the U.S. occupation of Korea and supporting the south Korean people's struggle for independence and democracy. We also participated in mass anti-war demonstrations such as the June 12 demonstration of anti-nuclear weapons and the May 4 demonstration in front of the Pentagon. We participated in those protest actions for the purpose of raising the issue of U.S. occupation Korea.

As you know, the Reagan administration is looking increasingly towards military ventures as a way of solving its economic problems. As long as U.S. forces remain in Korea, it becomes a very strong possibility that Korea may become the site of such a venture.

Q: What is your comment on U.S. troops in south Korea?

A: Well, south Korea today is not an independent country but a colony of the U.S. under the direct U.S. occupation. We feel the U.S. forces in south Korea are basically to protect interests of giant U.S. corporations. The only beneficiaries of the occupation of south Korea are the giant Wall Street banks and corporations which have $42? million invested directly in the south Korean economy. The giant military contractors like General Dynamics and McDonald Douglas who supplied the south Korean regime with sophisticated armaments, payed for by taxes of American workers. It is on their behalf Ronald Reagan is beefing up the U.S. military presence in south Korea and increasing U.S. aid to the Chon Du Hwan regime.

The U.S. troops are also there because the Reagan regime sees south Korea a forward base in its global war strategy. We feel if the U.S. is not in south Korea, the Chon Du Hwan dictatorship will not last for twenty-four hours.

The people of south Korea may be on the verge of a massive popular uprising on a scale with those that happened in Iran and Nicaragua and is happening right now in El Salvador. But in south Korea such an uprising would inevitably mean a direct confrontation with the U.S. occupation army which is propping the Chon Du Hwan dictatorship. This situation raises to even greater urgency the demand that all U.S. troops be withdrawn from south Korea and that U.S. imperialism immediately cease all aid to the Chon Du Hwan regime.

More concretely, we see that U.S. troops in south Korea have two reasons to be there. One is to repress the south Korean people and defend the dictatorship, and more importantly the U.S. corporations which are behind the dictatorship.

Secondly, it is a part of the global war drive of the U.S. imperialism which is in economic crisis which impels it towards a war. The Reagan administration maintains a reason that U.S. troops is there to protect south Korea against "invasion from the DPRK" which has much smaller army than the south. That is very ridiculous.

The south Korean army is nothing more than an extension of the Pentagon. They are trained in the U.S. and armed with U.S.-made weapons. We feel that the U.S. military must be withdrawn immediately and unconditionally from south Korea. There is no condition or negotiation about the presence of U.S. troops. They have no right to be there.

Q: What do you think of the south Korean local armed forces?

A: U.S. imperialism has spent billions of dollars building up the south Korean army, which it created, into one of the largest and the most modern armies in the world, with 7,000,000 regulars. This force is operationally under the command of the commander of U.S. forces in Korea. This army is so much a tool of the United States that it dispatched tens of thousands of Korean youth to fight and die against the people of Vietnam on behalf of U.S. imperialism. It should not be forgotten that dictator Chon Du Hwan served directly under U.S. officers as commander of the "White House" regiment in the war against Vietnam and he still serves U.S. imperialism as military dictator of south Korea. South Korean society is controlled by the military and the south Korean military is controlled by the Pentagon.

Q: May I have your observation on the source of the danger of a new war on the Korean Peninsula?

A: The danger of a new war in Korea comes from the same source as the war danger in Central America, the same source that financed the bloody Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and the oppression of the Palestinian people, the same source that is behind the daily attacks against the People's Republic of Angola.

That source is U.S. imperialism, the largest imperialist country in the world. It is U.S. imperialism, led by the Reagan administration, which is in the throes of an insoluble economic crisis, is dragging humanity toward war in a vain attempt to restore political and economic world domination. To this end, the Reagan administration has embarked on the greatest military buildup in history, and a major part of that buildup in south Korea. The Reagan administration, of late, opened a $1.5 trillion military budget in next five years, the biggest war budget of any country in history.

U.S. troops were not reduced but instead been reinforced. They are constantly been given the most modern equipment including nuclear weapons which are backed up by massive U.S. military presence in Japan and the 7th Fleet. We see there is a grave danger that the U.S. may ignite a new war on the Korean Peninsula.

Q: What is your comment on nuclear-weapons stockpiled in south Korea whose number is said to be over 1,000?

A: This year and the last two years, we saw massive demonstrations all over the world against nuclear war and vast majority clearly targeted against the Reagan administration.

We feel it is very important to demand the withdrawal from south Korea be raised in the anti-nuclear movement in our country.

The presence of nuclear warheads in south Korea is only nuclear weapons on the Korean soil. Just U.S. troops are the only foreign troops on the Korean soil.

Q: How do you evaluate growing anti-American struggle of the south Korean people?

A: We fully support the struggle of the south Korean people to get the U.S. troops out of their country. The south Korean people do not want them there. The American people do not want them there. Therefore, it is only the Reagan regime, the military industrial complex, the Pentagon and the big corporations who have investments in south Korea such as the Control Data Corporation.

The youth of the U.S. do not want to go 7,000 kilometers away to fight in an imperialist war against the people of Korea or anyone else. The workers of the U.S., who are suffering from the highest unemployment rate in 50 years, want jobs, not a new war. Every day the movement in the U.S. against Reagan's war drive grows stronger.

Q: How do you feel about the proposal to reunify the divided Kores through an establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo?

A: Our job is to force U.S. imperialism to get out of south Korea. So the Korean people can reunify the country, certainly they do. The proposal to set up the DCRK made at the 6th WPK Congress really shows that who it is obstructing the reunification of Korea. I think it is a very reasonable proposal. The DCRK will make no attempt to impose anything on the south. This fact shows a striking contrast to the attitude of the Chon Du Hwan regime which consistently speaks about the destruction of communism to reunify Korea by force under its dictatorship and the U.S. It is clear that the Government and people of the DPRK led by President Kim Il Sung want and need peace in order to continue the construction of a new society. This strong desire for a peaceful solution to the division of Korea has been demonstrated time and time again.

Deep Implications For Peace & Security Of Bangladesh

Mr. Mostafa Jamal Haider, Secretary General of the United People's Party of Bangladesh

Q: Can I ask the origin and the outline of your party, the United People's Party of Bangladesh?

A: My party is a left-leaning nationalist political party of Bangladesh. It believes in social justice and peaceful existence of all nations. It also believes in no interference of superpowers, particularly in the state of affairs of the Third World countries. The UPP always maintains that imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, is the greatest enemy of the peace-loving people of the world. Therefore, from the very day of the inception of our party in 1974 we have been following vigorously anti-imperialist and anti-colonial policy. Actually, we have about 1 million party members throughout the country. F experiance what we have seen that peace and security of this small nation in Asia, Bangladesh, is always disturbed by the global policy of the U.S. So, our party is making a firm stand toward U.S. imperialism.

Q: What is your main reason to participate in this international youth gathering?

A: My party authorized me to participate in this conference and I have been empowered by my committee to ventilate the viewpoint of my party. In regard to the Korean issue, my party believes that the Korean question is not only a headache of the Koreans alone. It is a serious question to be pondered by all of us, particularly the small nations of the Asian Continent. Because peace and security question has been threatened by the U.S. occupation troops which are engaged in a new war preparation and war provocation on the Korean Peninsula. I am sure that any such war moves will engulf into a big war. So, my existence, my security and my peace is involved with this question. So, It is my headache.

Q: If a war breaks out on the Korean Peninsula, it will escalate into a global nuclear war because of the presence of nuclear weapons in south Korea. In regard to this point, what is your reaction to the U.S. presence in south Korea with a large amount of nuclear warheads?

A: It is very much clear to all peace-loving people that what is the main obstacle behind the reunification of Korea. It is very clear to us that the very presence of U.S. occu-

(Continued on page 5)

Interviews with Overseas Delegates

(Continued from page 4)

pation troops in south Korea is the main obstacle to the reintegration of divided Korea. The U.S. troops are wearing U.N. caps on their heads. It is very strange that they are opposing the resolution of the U.N. We demand that if the U.S. authorities have the slightest respect for the U.N., they should abide by the resolution of the 30th Session of the UNGA which called for immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from south Korea. The Americans declared champion of the U.N. but they are opposing the resolution of the U.N. on the Korean question.

Q: May I have your observation on the proposal to have a reunified Korea, a nuclear-free confederal state?

A: In the present Korean context, mainly in this present hard reality which is prevailing in Korea now, I don't think that any imposition will be a fruitful. Keeping intact the both social systems of north and south Korea and practices and habits, real reunification will be gradually come. This is why I believe that the proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo by President Kim Il Sung is the most practical and most realistic approach to the problem. Because I believe, in the present Korean context, nothing short of this will be practical. We have seen that in this proposal due honor and respect has been shown to both systems. It has been proposed that the representatives from both Koreas will be absorbed in the parliament. The name of the DCRK shows due honor which has been shown for the Korean all, Korean tradition. I believe this is a sincere move and at the same time, a practical move.

Q: What is your comment on the present circumstance of the solidarity movement for Korean reintegration in your country?

A: As you know, very recently martial law has been proclaimed in our country. So our political activities are restrictive. But still then, before martial law, we were vigorously pursuing the solidarity movement for supporting Korea's reintegration. You will be happy to know that I still remember that night of January 23, 1981 when death sentence has been declared upon Mr. Kim Dae Jung, former "presidential" candidate of south Korea. On that night we stormed into the south Korean embassy in Bangladesh and had demonstrations. We tried to hand over our note of protest to the south Korean ambassador. We, about 1,000 protesters, asked the ambassador to come and receive the note of protest, but he didn't come. Therefore, students and our junior workers stormed into the embassy. 95 million people of Bangladesh can not remain silent spectators to the situation what is going on the Korean Peninsula today. Because they believe that the Korean question deeply relates with peace and security of Bangladesh. This is what every day strong and violent protest has been conducted opposing atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists in south Korea as public opinion and sentiments are growing high.

Full Support to Neutral Confederal State

Mr. Prentzas Chrysostomos, Member of the Executive Secretarial of the Socialist Youth of Eden Cyprus

Q: What do you think of the reunification plan propounded by President Kim Il Sung by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo?

A: It is the most correct way for the peaceful reunification. This plan is the keystone for the solution of the reunification problem of Korean Peninsula. This plan is based on the most anti-imperialist stand and reflects most correctly the situation, I think. President Kim Il Sung took this step after he grasped and analysed what the obstacle is to the reunification.

I entirely agree with the founding the neutral nation, confederating north and south. It is the most rational way, I think. Because the Korean people were divided into north and south so many years. But to live with whom you like is the basic democratic right for the nation.

I believe that the US military occupation of south Korea is the main obstacle to the solution of the question of Korea's reunification. As long as the US army occupation of south Korea is left alone, it is quite impossible to hold fast the principle of national self-determination in solving the reunification question and realize the democratization of south Korea.

We know that today in south Korea all the democratic political parties have already been disbanded by the fascist evil laws, Mr. Kim Dae Jung and other democratic politicians are thrown into jails and the south Korean people are deprived of even their elementary democratic rights. I give full support to the proposal of forming the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

Q: What is your impression on the conference and welcome rally, especially a performance by the Korean students and artists in Japan?

A: 700,000 Korean residents in Japan are following their leader President Kim Il Sung even in the foreign country, upholding the Juche idea.

They have their own schools including the university and this gives them a good chance to educate their children to be the successors of their own language and culture.

I took part in the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea held in October last year in Pyongyang and I witnessed the people's livelihood in the DPRK is very much improved. I saw the performances represented by the students and children in Pyongyang and artists of the DPRK. Those were splendid. And seeing the performance of this evening, I feel as impressive as in the DPRK. Of course I saw more wonderful performance in Pyongyang but to see again such a performance presented by Korean youths and students in Japan is also important event for me. President Kim Il Sung leads not only the youths and people in Korea but also Koreans in Japan.

Here in Japan, participating in this international conference, I can get the opportunity to meet with many foreign delegates and discuss the Korean problem with them. And I hope the resolution adopted in this meeting will be helpful to the Korean people. It will be a weapon of victory in our common struggle. Through the conference and welcome rally, I met with many Korean residents in Japan and I can understand their intention to follow their leader and their fatherland.

Q: If there is any message to Korean people from you as a delegate from Cyprus, please say anything you like.

A: Cyprus has been the victim of a brutal invasion and occupation of Turkey, a state of NATO, tool of the American imperialist policy. Turkish army, under the support of the US, occupied our territory illegally and divided our nation into north and south.

The US tried to make use of Cyprus for its military rule in the Mediterranean area. More than the 30% of the population of Cyprus became refugees as a result of the invasion and occupation by the Turkey controlled by the US. Almost 2% of our population lost their lives during the aggression. That is why we feel that we are in the same trench with the Korean people.

The struggle for Cyprus is the struggle for Korea. There is one and identical struggle and we the Cyprus people shall continue it until the final and full victory for a free and unified Cyprus and for a free and unified Korea.

I hope all the Korean people know the fact that our people have the same intention and aspiration as the Korean people.

Mini-DPRK of Korean Nationals Here

Mr. Anil Gupta, Vice-Chairman of the East-West Friendship Association, India

Q: Tell me your impression on this conference, please.

A: For me, it is a complete success to hold this meeting. Because everyone participating in the meeting supports Korea's reunification. I am deeply moved to think how great the moment is and how many people want the reunification of Korea. Nobody opposes the reunification of Korea including the delegate from the US. All speakers are focusing on what must be done to achieve the reunification of Korea. I think that those speeches are the voices of their hearts. All delegates know what the problem is.

Q: What does prevent the reunification of Koreo, do you think?

A: The first and foremost obstacle is the USA. The people of north and south Korea want the unification. The people and government of the DPRK want to realize the reunification as soon as possible. And the people of south Korea also. However, their desire is not yet fulfilled because of the machinations and manoeuvres of the US imperialists who want to make south Korea their permanent colony and a base for aggression and intervention to other countries of Asia.

The Americas declared south Korea as their "forward defence zone." The US has stockpiled a large quantity of latest weapons of destruction, including nuclear weapons and military equipment and deployed them near the Military Demarcation Line. US imperialism has been threatening that when a war breaks out in Korea, the US forces will intervene on a full scale and open hostilities and will not even hesitate to use nuclear weapons.

The rulers there, Chon Du Hwan and his men, do not want the reunification because of their own self-interest. They are controlled by their masters sitting in the White House. As long as there is the interference of the US, the Korean affairs will not be ended. For example, the Kwangju massacre. I think there is no need to comment on this, because all the people in the world know that this was committed by the US. The south Korean authorities cannot do anything according to their own will but only according to the will of the White House, their master. Not only Kwangju, but if there is anyone who says about the reunification, he must be suppressed by the US-controlled rulers. That is why the US is the first and foremost obstacle of the reunification.

Q: There are some 700,000 Korean residents in Japan. Seeing those Koreans through the 3-day conference, how do you think of them? And how do you feel the welcome rally and performance represented by the students and artists of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan)?

A: I was very much impressed. I myself have been thought before I come to Tokyo and attend this International Conference, that there *is only one leader in the world* who succeeded completely in modeling his country and people into his idea, Juche idea, he is, needless to say, the great leader President Kim Il Sung. After reaching in Tokyo and after seeing performance by the overseas citizens of the DPRK, I feel that the great leader not only controls his country but 700,000 Korean people living in Japan, also.

I found as if I were in the DPRK. This is the mini-DPRK created by the 700,000 Korean residents in Japan. So well-organized the Korean residents here, that this is the fact that a person only can believe after he saw this with his own eyes. It's not the small thing to have their own university in Japan, to follow their own cultural tradition, to keep their own language, to publish regularly their own newspapers or other, despite in Tokyo, Japan, the hostile country to the DPRK, for so many decades. They, Koreans in Japan haven't forgotten their fatherland even in Japan. I witnessed it.

Q: I'd like to have your comment on the reunification plan propounded by President Kim Il Sung.

A: As to the founding plan of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo proposed by the great leader at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, I, of course, approve it. That is the most realistic way for the Korea's reunification. In the report to the Party Congress, the great leader gave us all the details of the DCRK plan, you know.

I believe it is possible to found the neutral state confederating north and south but it may take some time.

To help create proper atmosphere for the reunification of Korea the world peace-loving people should raise their voices in the international forums. Since I'm Managing Editor of the newspaper in India and Chairman of the Juche Philosophy Study Committee of India and also I am a member of many other organizations, I'll tell my members and friends at our meetings the information I got and they will tell what I'd say to their friends, so that more and more people should be interested in the reunification problem of Korea and that the maximum people should be collaborated in the struggle for the reunification of Korea.

Growing Anti-U.S., Anti-Imperialist Struggle of S. Korean People

Sturd Tveit, Member of the Executive Committee and leader of the International Committee of the Socialist Youth League of Norway

Q: What is the background of your organization?

A: My organization is the Socialist Youth League of Norway. It is the youth organization of the Socialist Left Party. Socialist Left Party is the remains of socialists and communists in Norway.

We are very concerned about anti-imperialist work and we want to show our solidality with all peace-loving people of the world. That's why I'm here today.

Q: How do you view the significance of this conference?

A: First of all, I think that it's a very good organized conference. And I am very happy to be here. I want to express my gratitude to the Japanese organization committee with their fantastic work.

Specially last night I was very impressed by the performance of the Korean groups.

Q: What do you think of the proposal for Korea's reunification to establish a bi-system Confederal Republic of Koryo?

A: I think it's a good proposal.

My opinion is that the reunification of Korea must built on three principles: First, have to be peaceful reunification; Second, have to be independent, which means that all foreign troops must be withdrawn from south Korea and there has to be no interference from foreign states in the negotiations; and Third, I think that everybody, no matter what political view or religious belief they must have, must have an opportunity to participate in the negotiations.

I think it's a very good proposal. I hope it will work out through. It's very difficult as long as the U.S. troops are in south Korea. The first thing must be withdrawal of the U.S. troops.

Q: Now, south Korean people and youth students are struggling against Gen. Chon Du Hwan and the nuclear and military presence of the U.S. in south Korea. What is your comment on the growing anti-americanism and anti-Chon Du Hwan sentiment among the south Korean people?

A: I think it's very good.

I hope that the growing anti-imperialist forces in south Korea will have victory.

The Socialist Youth League of Norway do support the struggle of the people in south Korea.

Q: What do you think of the socialist system of the DPRK under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung?

A: I think the Workers' Party of Korea has been able to build up the country by its own forces. Especially I'm impressed by their agricultural development.

Round-Table Panel of Overseas Delegates To Int'l Youth Conf: Likelihood of 2nd Iran, Nicaragua

A round-table panel discussion was organized on the evening of Nov. 13 with four overseas delegates to the International Youth Conference to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, held at Tokyo's Nippon Seinenkaikan (the Japan Youth House), for three days from that day.

The panel discussion was held in a suite room of Diamond Hotel, where the overseas delegates were accommodated.

The participants were as follows:

(1) Asia–Thomas Soetarjo, the Institute for International Affairs attached to the 17 August 1945 University, Indonesia;

(2) Africa–Ben Gwai Moses, Director of the CCM-Youth League, and concurrently chief of administration and planning of the Presidential Palace, Tanzania;

(3) Latin America–Donald Mendez, the National Board of Directors of the July 19 Sandino Youth, Nicaragua;

(4) Europe–Peter Eitzenberger, Vice-President of the Socialist Youth of Austria.

A message which emerged from the round-table discussion is that the world's billions of young people and progressive people, regardless of nationalities, races and languages, or irrespective of ideologies and religious faiths, strongly support the sacred struggle of the Korean people and in particular that of Korean youths for the independent and peaceful reunification of their divided homeland.

It was amply shown that the withdrawal of U.S. forces and their nuclear weapons from south Korea is now an urgent international demand which must be met without further delay in the interest of world peace and security.

The proposed bi-system confederal reunification of north and south Korea in the spirit of non-alignment, neutrality and denuclearization, the overseas delegates stressed, was in agreement with the worldwide current toward independence.

MODERATOR: What is your comment on this International Youth Conference to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, the first gathering of youths of international nature for such purpose? What is your perception of the conference's significance for the future expansion of the international movement for solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people?

MOSES: Well, first of all, I must state that the Japanese Organizing Committee has done a very good job. At first, before coming to Tokyo, I thought that the Japanese people were opposed to the reunification of Korea because Japan is hostile to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. But I realized that the contrary was the case.

Ben Gwai Moses

Secondly, I keenly realized that the problem facing the Korean people is a very great issue and a very urgent issue. I believe that all the other overseas delegates, hearing the keynote address, were deeply impressed by the outstanding fact that Korea was originally one and should be so.

Another thing I must point out is the disappointment I felt at the refusal of the Japanese Government to allow a north Korean delegation to enter this country. I was bitterly disappointed.

When departing from my home country, I understood that a delegation was coming to Tokyo to attend the conference. So, the refusal disappointed me very much.

Nevertheless, we had representatives of the Korean people in Japan whose presence made the conference successful. They well spoke for the people inside Korea.

Next, I was impressed by the message received by the conference from President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK.

It was a great message. President Kim Il Sung is a great leader held in high esteem in Tanzania which has established diplomatic and friendly relations with the DPRK.

We have many patriotic Koreans working at a number of projects in Tanzania.

Brief as the message from President Kim Il Sung was, it concisely defined the specific ways and means of achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

EITZENBERGER: The meeting was a great meeting. It was very important and a great chance for world youth to get together and discuss the issue of Korean reunification.

Peter Eitzenberger

I deplore the denial by the Japanese Government an entry permission for a DPRK delegation. I am unhappy with the step.

It is very interesting to be here in Tokyo to attend the conference, because I believe as I learned from history that the reunification of Korea is possible.

MENDEZ: I have received a very good impression from the conference. I found this a really international conference. I saw with my own eyes that the reunification of Korea has firm support among the youth of the world.

It is quite natural that various countries of the world support the struggle of the Koreans for the reunification of their country.

I have learned a great deal from the conference which I must tell the people of my country and the people of Latin America.

SOETARJO: This conference is very important and very significant. The significance of this international conference is evident because the peoples of the world wish for peace in Korea and an independent reunification of Korea. They all extend active support and encouragement to the struggle of the Korean people.

They support the struggle of the Korean people under the leadership of their respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung for national independence, reunification and prosperity as they are guided by his Juche idea.

Worldwide Demand for American Disengagement

MODERATOR: A major focus of this international youth conference was on the question of putting an earliest end to the American military and nuclear presence which represents the most serious obstacle to the efforts for reunification of Korea.

What is your interpretation of the situation relating to the American intervention?

MOSES: In my opinion, the American military presence in south Korea definitely hinders the peaceful reunification of Korea. The first step toward the peaceful settlement of the Korean issue is to have the American military forces withdrawn from south Korea.

After that, the Korean people can talk to each other to discuss the reunification issue and find a negotiated settlement. This is an issue to be worked out by the Korean people themselves, not by the outside people or forces.

With American troops kept inside their country, the Korean people cannot be free. For their freedom and independence, the U.S. forces must be out of Korea.

The role of the American forces in south Korea is to maintain status quo in Korea and then try to escalate the expansionist policy of Washington.

EITZENBERGER: An anti-nuclear movement is sweeping Europe. I know that more than 1,000 nuclear weapons are deployed in south Korea, making the Korean Peninsula a most likely potential flash-point of nuclear shootout.

The situation in Korea resembles the situation in the central region of Europe.

Unlike Europe, nuclear weapons are stockpiled in south Korea only. Those nuclear weapons must be withdrawn for the purpose of preventing nuclear holocaust which will never be confined to the Korean Peninsula.

I believe that the United States will eventually deploy neutron bombs to south Korea to add to the already huge nuclear arsenal there.

In order to prevent the threat of nuclear holocaust which will also affect Japan, we must have all the countries, big and small, reassert their freedom, independence and sovereignty. This means that all the foreign nuclear weapons and troops must be withdrawn.

For the moment, we are sitting on the sixth floor, that means that we are nearer Heaven. To be true, we are sitting on a depot of nuclear explosives.

SOETARJO: The intervention and presence of American troops in south Korea is a permanent source of aggravating tensions in Korea and creates an increasing danger of nuclear war.

It constitutes a danger of nuclear war to the rest of Asia and other areas of the world.

Today, the Americans and the south Korean junta are busily boosting their war potential to prepare an aggressive war.

Thomas Soetarjo

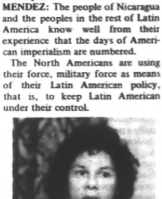
Such war preparations and the ensuing tensions make it all the more difficult to achieve the country's peaceful reunification.

The Korean policy of the United States of America constitutes a basic obstacle to the reunification of Korea.

Not only this, the democratization of south Korean society is being prevented by the American military intervention.

MENDEZ: The people of Nicaragua and the peoples in the rest of Latin America know well from their experience that the days of American imperialism are numbered.

The North Americans are using their force, military force as means of their Latin American policy, that is, to keep Latin American under their control.



Donald Mendez

From this, we Latin Americans easily guess that what is like the American policy behavior in south Korea.

The foreign forces and bases are found not in the northern half but in south Korea only.

In this we can find the true source of war. What we must realize is the presence of nuclear weapons in those American bases in south Korea, which poses to the Far East and the world a strong threat of nuclear holocaust.

MOSES: That the Americans have military bases in south Korea means that they have, brought there all the available modern weapons.

By the modern weapons, we mean nuclear weapons included among them.

To put nuclear weapons in south Korea is endangering the peace of the world and all the countries, including Korea itself. It is a danger to the DPRK.

This danger of nuclear war extends from Asia to Africa, Middle East and the whole of Europe.

The problem of American nuclear weapons in south Korea invites nuclear weapons from another bloc, which means world war, nuclear war on a global scale.

MODERATOR: Recently, the people of south Korea and in particular young people and students have begun to realize the true nature of the Americans as a colonial power in south Korea.

In a dramatic move, anti-Americanism has become part and parcel of the south Korean democratic dissident movement for reunification of Korea.

American diplomatic facilities have been set on fire, and students shout anti-American slogans, including "Yankee, go home!" and demonstrate on their campuses and take to streets.

Underground documents now circulating call for attempts on the lives of American personnel in south Korea.

What do you think of the sudden outburst of anti-American sentiments?

MOSES: I have an opinion of my own. As long as the United States continue its military presence in south Korea, south Korea will definitely become another Iran, another Nicaragua.

By boxing the south Koreans every day, the Americans have made them angry and will at last lead them to rise against them.

What has happened in south Korea is the just beginning of what will come eventually.

This is the reason why I personally call for the withdrawal of American forces from south Korea as essential for the negotiated settlement of the Korean question.

With nuclear bombs kept in south Korea, we are bound to have no peace in Korea.

This is the lesson of Nicaragua and Iran. Oppression is bound to generate resistance strong enough to achieve liberation and re-establish national sovereignty.

EITZENBERGER: In view of the growing anti-American feelings, the number one priority for the Korean policy of the United States Government is to withdraw its troops from south Korea and stop its interference with the internal affairs of Korea.

Then, I think the Korean people will be granted a great chance of finding a negotiated solution to the question of their own concern.

(Continued on page 8)

Talk of CILRECO President Luzzatto

Mr. Lucio Luzzatto, President of the International Liaison Committee for Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea (CILRECO) and his wife on Nov. 16 visited the Choson Sinbo company after participating in the Nov. 13-15 International Youth Conference to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Tokyo. After observing the editorial and printing departments of the company, the CILRECO President gave an interview to Son Jin Hyon, Managing Editor of the Choson Sinbo Company.

Introduced here is a gist of the questions and answers:

M.E. Son: How do you evaluate the purpose and significance of the International Youth Conference to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea?

President Luzzatto: I think it was a very important one and a good success. At the last moment as always there were some difficulties but we could overcome and have a good result. In this conference it is very important to have a unanimous result. I think this conference was a historical event because so many foreign delegates were present and they made devoted efforts to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. For example, after seventeen-year separation, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China got together in this conference for the reintegration of Korea since they foot together in the Helsinki World Conference for Disarmament in 1965. I remember very well because I was Chairman of that conference.

Q: Can I ask you about the general activity of your organization CILRECO?

A: Our committee is an international connection committee which is dealing with how to link, strengthen and develop the movement to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea everywhere in the world. Everywhere our common cause is brought forwards, and to make deeper, and more active the connection amongst all the people's initiatives on this purpose. Our task is to create so many international committees for the reunification of Korea. The national conference to support Korea's reintegration is now being held in the Federal Republic of Germany. That gathering is also meaningful for us because in Europe there are not a big number of Korean residents but there are some West Germans who send firm solidarity to Koreans' struggle for national reunification. Therefore, we represent that conference. But I thought for me it was more important to come here.

Q: What is your comment on solidarity movement to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea?

A: I don't consider our task as solidarity one. Because the question of Korea's reunification is an international matter, not only of the Korean people. It is the question of international right, the right which touched upon the suppression of the south Korean people and the right of suppression in everywhere.

Secondly, the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea would mean a good step for peace and security all over the world. And of course, we feel deep solidarity with the Korean people because in the DPRK, the people is building a new society, socialist one. No country in the world would make such a progress in a few years after the destruction of the war 1950–1953.

We also feel solidarity with the south Korean people's struggle for human rights and democracy. Therefore, we touch very big importance to what the Korean people is doing. Their struggle to withdraw U.S. occupation troops from south Korea is a big contribution to the world people's movement. We must think of the Korean people.

Q: What is your reaction to growing anti-U.S. struggle for independence of the south Korean people?

A: I think it is very important. I've heard something about it since the Kwangju event and the burning incident of the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan. We have heard about the persecution against students and young people. The south Korean people are expressing their will to rid from American occupation. In this condition, the situation in Korea becomes more and more important for other countries.

Q: May I have your observation on development of the south Korean democratic movement?

A: The development of democratic movement in south Korea is very meaningful. The south Korean youth, students and people opposed the dictatorship, first, for the human rights, and now they are opposing more concretely the main obstacle of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the presence of U.S. troops in south Korea. Now the movement against the U.S. presence meant more and deeper consciousness of real problems of Korea.

South Korea is not a sovereign state, not an independent country: it is simply and totally a colony of the U.S. The command of the army, of weapons, of the military maneuvers in south Korea does not belong to Korean authorities, but to a foreign one; when and where there is no interior, autonomous command, there is no independence, no sovereignty. Without the consent of the U.S. command, the Kwangju repression could not have taken place. And the present dictator of south Korea could not become president. The U.S. picked up Syngman Rhee, Pak Jung Hi and Chon Du Hwan as its puppets. They are all U.S.-trained traitors.

Q: Do you have any plan to contribute to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea?

A: We have to do more and more to let people know in every country about the Korean issue and the development in south Korea. As a direct work, we, the CILRECO, plan to work to prepare the 4th World Conference to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea from the first month of next year. Personally, I hope that it would be possible the 4th conference to be held in Latin American countries.

Mr. Lucio Luzzatto, President of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea (CILRECO) and his wife at the printing department of the Choson Sinbo Company on Nov. 16.

Choson Univ. Students Welcome Foreign Dels.

When over 200 foreigners entered the campus on Nov. 15, Choson University students greeted them with general cheers, who participated in the Nov. 13–15 International Youth Conference to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea in Tokyo.

Choson University students and teachers, on the afternoon of Nov. 15, warmly welcomed over 200 foreign participants of the Nov. 13-15 International Youth Conference to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea in Tokyo.

Two events were held to entertain foreign visitors: One was a musical and dance performance by students of Choson University and Santama First Junior-Middle School at its auditorium and the other was a banquet on the evening at its dining hall sponsored by Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and Honorary Rector of Choson University.

Choson University is the only institution of higher learning for the democratic national education of Koreans in Japan.

After the performance, foreign delegates were led to the Memorial Hall which was completed on May 29, 1982, with money raised in donations from 5,000 graduates of Choson University on the occasion of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung and the 25th birthday of the school.

Then, foreign guests had a good time in folk dancing together with Choson University students.

Choson University was established under the wise leadership and warm care of President Kim Il Sung in April 1956, the year after the formation of Chongryun. Choson University which made its start as a junior college with seven teachers and scores of students, has today developed into a university with 7 4-year faculties of social and natural sciences, a 2-year teachers training department, a 2-year postgraduate course, 3 attached research institutes. It has more than 230 teachers and officials and 1,200 students.

Choson University has produced more than 5,000 graduates since its foundation. They are now working as leading cadres of the Chongryun organizations or as teachers at Korean schools of various levels. Some of them returned to the fatherland to contribute actively to the socialist construction.

Referring to the history of Choson University, Chairman Han said at the Nov. 15 banquet: "Many foreign guests have visited our University since its foundation, but it is the first time that so many delegations visit our University like today. This is of epock-making significance for the development of our University."

Follow impressions by foreign visitors:

From what we have seen, we can say that we have noticed the superb organization, which means that the students of the university are in fact well-organized, well-disciplined and well-motivated.

We have enjoyed very much the cultural evening.

About the conference, we can say that it was one more step ahead in the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of their fatherland.

The struggle continues; victory is certain.

Sebastiao da Silva Isata
Director, Labour Party Youth-MPLA Angola

I was very impressed with the cultural and music and dance display which was excellent. It is remarkable that even in condition of exile, the Korean youth danced and sang with such feeling and emotion.

The students I talked to all show great dedication to the cause of Korean reunification.

The song "Rage, the South Sea" is a memorable song which symbolically describes the yearning for the reunification of Korea.

Edward Basera
Ministry of Youth
Zimbabwe

At first, I'm of the opinion that the cultural programme shows us that in this university the connection between the students is to learn, live and laugh together. The students I met, I cannot forget. I'll keep them in my memories till the next time, because it was very interesting for me to have the possibility for this contact with the overseas students of the DPRK learning in the university of their own.

I send them a lot of greetings from the Socialist Youth of Austria.

Peter Eitzenberger
Vice-President, Socialist Youth of Austria

I have a good impression during the time I was in this university.

This university is a very important institution especially to teach the Juche idea, the teachings of the great, respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung.

I hope in the near future I can come again to this university and meet with the students learning the Juche. Thank you!

Soetajo
Secretary, Institute for International Affairs 17 August 1945 University, Indonesia

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I have attended the conference and witnessed its successful conclusion of the conference. The problem of Korea's reunification is not the problem only of the Koreans but also of the world peace-loving people.

With such impressions, I visited Choson University and here again I was very much impressed.

It is really surprising to see the Korean people living abroad have such a beautiful, sophisticated university. I have also witnessed the art performance and the exhibition of the historical relics. The Korean residents in Japan have kept their culture while living in a foreign country, it's a good thing.

Newang Suvas Candra
Lawyer
Nepal

Panel Discussion with Overseas Delegates

(Continued from page 6)

The growth of anti-Americanism to be visible is a very ominous development to the American policy behavior in south Korea.

SOETARJO: The United States must disengage itself from south Korea, taking into consideration the anti-American feelings now becoming widespread within the south Korean population.

You know, the Korean people are fully capable of settling their own issue without foreign interference.

Look at the proposal of President Kim Il Sung to have Korea reunified under the framework of a two-system co-existence and on a basis of non-alignment, neutrality and nuclear disarmament.

This is a very workable and realistic proposal which is acceptable to anybody.

It has a stated commitment to the co-existence of the two different socio-political and economic systems in north and south Korea. This is highly reasonable.

MODERATOR: The overtures of President Kim Il Sung at the October, 1980 Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, in a 180-degree aboutface, call for a non-bout people solution, a solution to be achieved peacefully and free from foreign interference.

The proposal envisages non-alignment and neutrality like that of Sweden, Austria and Switzerland. It is never aimed at harming the interests of any particular country.

The policy proposal is in line with the worldwide movement against nuclear weapons and for independence.

MENDEZ: Certainly, it is an excellent proposal. Not only in theory but in practice, the proposal of President Kim Il Sung is extremely feasible.

The plan for a bi-system reunification confederation accords with the universal will and interests of the Korean people and reflects fully the conditions existing in and out of Korea.

More Energetic International Solidarity

MODERATOR: As you observed, the withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea would enable the Korean people to produce their own negotiated and peaceful, independent solution to the issue of reunification.

My belief is that the current conference will give all of you here a good opportunity to know each other and coordinate your solidarity action, in order to build up international pressure for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea.

MOSES: For the purpose of extending greater support to the struggle of the Korean people, the peoples of the world must unite closer.

In Tanzania, our fellow youth under the CCM-Youth League have organized a series of assemblies and demonstrations against the American intervention in south Korea and against the U.S.-supported oppression by the local client regime.

I see an urgent need to coordinate and develop a common and more effective international solidarity movement.

EITZENBERGER: In Austria, we published many articles in papers to create deeper public interest in the Korean issue and then transform it into support for the struggle of the Korean people for reunification.

In returning home, we are planning to tell the outcome of the conference to a national meeting of progressive youth and take proper action.

The success of the international youth conference is initial.

Closer liaison remains yet to be brought about in international solidarity campaigns among youth organizations in various parts of the world.

SOETARJO: The Americans are never willing to leave south Korea. We must rally closer all the anti-imperialist forces for the important objective of achieving a total American withdrawal from south Korea.

Back in Indonesia, we will organize more effective support campaigns. Already in my country, public criticism is rising of the visit of the south Korean dictator Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

MENDEZ: We won in my country against the United States. It is sure that Korea will win a final victory.

The Nicaraguan people and youth always stand on the side of the fighting Korean people and youth. We will extend all necessary support to the struggle of the Korean people.

DPRK Aid to Democratic Kampuchea's Freedom Fight

(Continued from page 1)

crete support to its good principles, in particular, those of independence, self-determination, non-interference in others' internal affairs, 'self-reliance' are so marvellous, incomparable and historical contributions to the progress, welfare and prosperity of humanity and to world peace, to justice for all and equality between the rich and the poor, between the small and big peoples and states."

The Government of the DPRK scathingly denounced the invasion of Democratic Kampuchea as unwarranted and unjustifiable in light of international law and practices and in particular of the universal principles of socialism.

It has been known that since then the Government of President Kim Il Sung has provided all kinds of moral and material support to the national-liberation struggle of the Kampuchean people.

Once outside the territory of Democratic Kampuchea, President Sihanouk frequently flies to Pyongyang and Beijing for consultations.

In parallel with the battlefield victories inside Kampuchea, Samdech Sihanouk successfully presided over the formation of a coalition government against the invader forces.

Under his leadership, the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea retained its full membership of the UN at the last General Assembly session.

Molotov Cocktail Thrown into American Cultural Center in Kwangju

(Continued from page 1)

The ACC in Kwangju was set on fire for the second time in May last year.

The American cultural center in Pusan was gutted with fire caused by the arson, for which Christian theology students were arrested and found guilty.

One of the arsonists Mr. Mun Bu Sik declared in his letter to Roman Catholic Cardinal Kim Su Hwan that his arson was in retribution of the American crime against the Korean people as illustrated in the U.S. support of the Kwangju massacre by the Chon troops.

In support of the arson at the ACC in Pusan, local Protestant and Catholic priests issued a joint statement on April 15 last and demanded the recall home of Gen Wickham, then Commander of the U.S. forces in south Korea, and U.S. ambassador to Seoul Richard Walker.

On Apr. 22, students of National Kangwon University in Chunchon burned an American flag Stars and Stripes during their anti-U.S., anti-Chon demonstration on their campus.

Prompted by the Oct. 12 death of Mr. Pak Gwan Hyon, former chairman of the Chonnam National University student council, resulting from torture in prison, more than 7,000 students of the school staged on-campus and street demonstrations on Oct. 13 15 and on Oct. 18, shouting anti-American, anti-Chon slogans.

Startled at this mounting anti-Americanism, the junta of Gen Chon placed the whole of Kwangju under police control on Oct. 21.

Incomplete List of Students Detained

EDITOR'S NOTE: Here is the last of a two-part report on south Korean students who were arrested on charges of violation of the law on assembly and demonstration.

OCT. 2: The Mapo Police in Seoul arrested Sin Hye Ryon, 22, a senior coed of *Sogang University* (German literature), on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration.

On Sep. 27, she broke a windowpane of the fourth floor of a school building and scattered 200 anti-"government" leaflets, said the police.

Sin, after that, led an anti-"government" on-campus demonstration, added the police.

OCT. 7: The Yongsan Police in Seoul arrested three students of *Sookmyung Women's University* who led the Oct. 5 on-campus demonstration on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration.

Three girls were: Pak Chae Yong, 21, a senior (**home economics**); Pak Jong Sun, 22, a senior (**English literature**); and Kim Li Gyong, 22, a junior (**Chinese literature**).

They carried some 200 anti-"government" handbills from the fourth floor of a school building at 12:45 P.M. and led a demonstration chanting anti-"government" slogans through a hand-held microphone, said the police.

OCT. 10: The Yongdungpo Police in Seoul arrested four university students who led a street demonstration after trying to attend a prayer meeting for workers of Wuon Poong Industrial Company, on charges of violation of the law on assembly and demonstration.

Four students from various universities in Seoul are Yo Hyong Ho, 20, a junior student at *the College of Law of Seoul National University*; O Jun U, 20, a sophomore majoring in history of *Sung Kyun Kwan University*; Cho Song Ho, 21, a sophomore majoring in chemical engineering of *Seoul Industrial College*; Kim Jae Yop, 17, a second-year student of *Presbyterian Theological Seminary*.

Yo Hyong Ho and three other students were prevented by the police from attending a prayer meeting for textile workers of Wuon Poong Ind. Co. held in the Hall of Urban Industrial Mission on Nov. 7.

About 150 students led by four students staged a street demonstration near the Yongdungpo Market.

OCT. 20: The Sobu Police in Kwangju arrested three students of *Chonnam National University* on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration.

The arrested students were Pak Hyon Ju, 22, a sophomore (**statistics**); Li Dae Yong, 18, a freshman (**business and management**); Li Sung Wan, 19, a freshman (**education**).

The three led the Oct. 13 and 15 anti-"government" demonstrations on the campus.

OCT. 21: The Taenung Police in Seoul arrested Cho Un Ae, 22, a senior student specializing in English literature of *Seoul Woman's College*; Kang Do Hyang, 23, a senior majoring in psychology, on charges of violation of the law on assembly and demonstration.

Two students distributed about 50 anti-"government" handbills in the auditorium when 1,000 freshman and sophomore students were holding a religious meeting on Oct. 18, and urged them to stage an on-campus demonstration.

OCT. 22: The Mapo Police in Seoul arrested Kim Hyon, 23, a senior of *Hong-Ik University* (**economics**), on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration.

NOV. 1: The Kwanak Police in Seoul arrested two students of *Seoul National University* on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration.

The two were Li Song U, 22, and Kim Tae Gwang, 22, seniors majoring in **trade**.

They scattered some 200 anti-"government" handbills on the Kwanak Campus and in front of No. 4 dining hall on Oct. 27 and appealed to fellow students to demonstrate.

NOV. 4: The Sobu Police in Kwangju arrested Kim Ha Duk, 22, a junior specializing in **business** of *Chonnam National University*, and Li Chang Mun, 22, a junior majoring in **English literature** of the same university, on charges of violation of the law on assembly and demonstration.

The two led the Oct. 13 demonstration on the campus, said the police.

NOV. 6: The Sodaemun Police in Seoul arrested Li Gyong Suk, 22, a senior majoring in **history** of *Ehwa Woman's University*, and Han Gyong Jong, 22, a senior (**history**), on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration.

Two girls on Nov. 6 scattered anti-"government" literature from windows of a school building called "C Hall" and lecture room No. 413 and shouted anti-"government" slogans.

The Noryangjin Police in Seoul arrested Kim Yon Myong, 21, a senior majoring in **social welfare** (long absent from school) of *Chung-ang University*, on charges of violation of law on assembly and demonstration.

On Nov. 3, Kim climbed an acacia tree beside the school gate and scattered about 200 anti-"government" leaflets calling upon students to stage an on-campus demonstration, said the police.

The Tongdaemun Police in Seoul arrested three students of *Sung Kyun Kwan University* on charges of violation of the law on assembly and demonstration.

They were Kim Hyon Ho, 21, a senior (**history**); Cho Sin Bong, 22, a senior (**journalism**); and Chong Sang Ryun, a junior (**journalism**).

According to the police, on Nov. 2, three of them scattered anti-"government" literature from windowpanes of a lecture room of graduate school and urged students to take anti-"government" protest actions.

The Chongryangri Police in Seoul arrested Chong Son Hui, 21, a senior majoring in the science of nursing of *Kyung Hee Woman's College*, on charges of violation of the law on assembly and demonstration.

Chong put up anti-"government" posters on walls of school facilities and lavatories on Nov. 3, said the police.

The Chongryangri Police in Seoul arrested two students of *Seoul Industrial College* on charges of violation of law on assembly and demonstration.

The arrested students are Kang Sung Su, 21, a senior majoring in **business**, and Im Chang Won, 23, a senior majoring in **trade**.

The Pukbu Police in Taegu arrested Kim Sang Suk, 20, a junior specializing in biology of *Kyungpook National University*, and Kim Gyong Rok, 19, a sophomore majoring in history, on charges of violation of the law on assembly and demonstration.

They scattered anti-"government" handbills from the rooftop of No.1 joint lecture hall and called upon students to demonstrate.

NOV. 8: The Kwanak Police in Seoul arrested two students of *Seoul National University* on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration.

The two were Kwak Hae Gon, 22, a senior specializing in **sociology**, and Kim Yong Min, 23, a senior majoring in **trade**.

On Oct. 27, Kwak scattered about 250 anti-"government" leaflets in a dining hall on the Kwanak Campus while Kim on Nov. 3 distributed some 200 anti-"government" handbills to passers-by on the streets of the Nagwon section, a business section in Seoul.

The Sobu Police in Chongju arrested Ku Ja Heng, 21, a junior majoring in **Chinese literature** of *Chung Buk National University*, on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration.

The police said that he scattered 200 anti-"government" printed matters in a lecture room when Dr. Sin Tae Hwan was giving a lecture.

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